THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1890. Lendon Offices of THE SUN,

B. WBITE, 450 Strend, London, W. C.

The advance in the price of silver from 94 cents to \$1.20 per ounce has a wider bearing than seems to be generally appreciated. There is a general disposition to see in this new departure merely a variation in the amount of currency or a speculative phenomsnon incident to a great and sudden advance in the value of an important commodity.

We have haretofore, in round numbers, experted about 20,000,000 ounces of silver per sanum, the remainder of our product being absorbed by Government purchases and by use in the arts. For these 20,000,000 concess there is now opened a market at home, and it would seem at first sight as if for their former export to pay our debts abroad we should have to substitute a corresponding export of gold, but this is mot the case. In our three staple exports, petroleum, cotton, and wheat, we come into competition with silver-using counexclusively, with the exception of Australia. Egypt and India supmly cotton and wheat to Europe, and, with declining values of silver in terms of gold, so long as we were on a gold basis those countries were competing with us at a tremendous advantage. This is proved by the enormous increase in the exports of wheat and cotton from India during the last few years. By causing the appreciation of silver, as measured in gold, we make Indian wheat and cotton cost just so much more as the rise in the gold price of silver measures.

Of course we cannot expect to get the full measure of this advance. The augmented price of wheat and cotton in India and Egypt must, to a certain extent, react in order to meet the increased competition from America. But European markets will rise in sympathy with the higher cost of these exports from those countries measured in terms of gold. Of our cotton crop we export in round numbers 5,000,000 bales, and of our wheat crop from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels. It is fair to assume that the advance under normal conditions in the price of the exportable surplus of these two staples would reach twothirds of the advance in sliver, allowing one-third to be taken off the increased stand ard for Indian and Egyptian wheat and cotton, to enable those countries to export at all.

As against the export of 20,000,000 ounces of aliver bullion we have therefore the enhanced value of the exportable surplus of wheat and cotton, to say nothing of oil.

Assuming that we receive two cents per pound more for our cotton out of the now inevitable 80 per cent, rise in the value of silver, we should thus have \$10 per bale added to the value of the exportable surp!us of cotton, and thus the country would receive from Europe \$50,000,000 more than it has received for this staple previously. The same calculation applies relatively to our surplus of wheat and oil.

We believe it will be found that this new value of silver provides the true protection to our agriculturists. And the inferences to be drawn from these facts are plain. Given will say with hushed and reverent voice to his comrades. "His record was hardly exhibited by the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by it. I. Hoteland the property of the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by it. I. Hoteland the property of the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by the committee. The following resolutions suggested by Corn-line of neilly, and other by the committee. ers, and it is safe to argue that an activity such as we have not witnessed in years in this country must follow in all lines and ramifications of business.

How the World Looks at ?

The unanimpus European openion of the killing of KEMMLER, both lay and scientific, is succinctly expressed by the London Specfafor when it speaks of the tragedy as "not an execution, but a scientific experiment, inhuman and disgraceful." Some of our own newspapers have at-

tempted to defend such an "outrage on our common humanity," as the London Saturday Review justly describes it, by saying that the reports which aroused the indignation of the civilized world were not authentic, and did not come from eyewitnesses. Yet two representatives of press associations were present on the occasion, and their report of the occurrences is confirmed by Dr. SHRADY. the editor of a prominent medical journal. who was also among the witnesses. They all agree that the experiment, to use the language of Dr. Shnapy, was "pretentiously horrible," and that the victim of it suffered during the necessary preparations an amount of horror which has no comparison with any other form of rapid demolition, save those of being thrust into the muzzle of a loaded cannon or tied to a dynamite bomb."

It was a threefold experiment. It was to determine, first, whether electricity will produce certain, instant, and painless death; second, whether the particular machine used is fitted for its purpose, and, third, what is the proper application of the electric current generated. The opinion of the physicians present is that insensibility was produced instantaneously; but it is only an opinion, The operation of the experimental death chair is much criticised, and Dr. SHRADY questions the electric method of execution generally, on the ground that necessarily "it multiplies machinery, which without careful manipulation is liable to fail in its working and bring about disastrous results." Finally, some electricians and physicians and physiciata contend that the current was not applied to the proper portions of the body. From first to last, and in all its features, the experiment has provoked scientific doubt and criticism, which will be stirred up afresh when the physicians who are examining sections of KEMMLER's brain and spinal cord make their reports to the medical societies.

The question now is whether we are going to have the experiment over again on new subjects-whether other human beings are to be sacrificed to the cause of scientific curiosity and amateur philanthropy. Several condemned murderers are in prison awaiting execution, and when their cases have been passed upon by the court of last resort, they may be used for that purpose. as the law now is. A different death chair may be tested in each case, and the current may be increased and differently applied, so that the scientific interest will be kept up through them all.

experiments with the coolness with which the Evening Post looks forward to the sacrifice of the other victims? Has not the first been enough when it has sufficed to earn for us the reputation of having devised "an exhibition of horror and indecency" at which the Saturday Review shudders as " unparalleled in the annals of capital punishment," and only comparable with the "proceedings of a wicked mediaval council of

torture"? Yet it was got up for the express purpose of making capital punishment agreeable all around, so that nobody would wish to aboitsh It.

Illinois Democrats.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois has decided that "excessive tariff and disregard of agricultural issues" shall be the platform in the campaign which the Hon. JOHN M. PALMER has stoutly begun already. The Hon. Procton Howard, a distinguished Democrat, who admired and followed Mr. RANDALL, has publicly warned Gen. PALMER against making the tariff the exclusive issue, neglecting State issues, and alienating the protectionist Democrats. He has advised Gen. PALMER not to put his trust in the rural districts, but to pay more attention to the cities and towns. The job of making the farmers Democratic by descanting upon the beauties of tariff reform was tried in 1888, and the results were not such as to justify trying it again. But a word to the wise is not sufficient, and Gen. PALMER and the State Committee are bent upon giving the farmers another dose of tariff reform to the bitter end. The platform adopted the other day by the Democrats of the Twelfth Congress district was a straight and square free trade platform :

"Regarding tariff taxes, we reaffirm the truths expresend by that honored and fearless statesman, Groven Cheveland, in his message of 1887, and con-firmed in our national platferm of 1888, and our State

"We are unalterably opposed to the principle of a protective tariff, because it takes the earnings of the masses for the benefit of a favored few. As long as there is a tariff at all it should be levied for revenue only, and burdens should fall chiefly upon luxuries, as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and not at all upon raw materials. But as a matter of principle pertaining to the future of practical consideration, we now assert that a revenue raised by a tariff is the most nnequal in its nature, most burdensome in its cost, and t productive of evasion and crime, and we therefore look with favor upon the idea, when practicable of a general reduction of tariff taxes, such as will nit mately lead to absolutely free exchange of all products

This Convention approved the candidacy of Gen. PALMER for the Senate. In that same week the candidate himself, as reported by the Chicago Tribune, reached the point of saying: "Let us unite to put down this cursed rulnous system of protection; let us get that right first."

If this were not so evidently Gen. PAL-MER's own canvass we should advise him to heed Phocion Howard's advice and give Democracy a slight show. As it is, the Star-Eyed Goddess pants for her boom in Illinois.

Once in Seventeen Years.

We congratulate that great institution for the purchase of paper pads and postage stamps, the People's Municipal League, upon its first notable and inspiring triumph. Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN, who has voted but twice in thirty-four years, "bas shown his interest in the People's Municipal League by signing one of its pledges."

It may be seventeen years or it may be forever before Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN again casts a freeman's ballot, but he has done his duty nobly to society, to himself, and to the P. M. L. As long as the archives of that industrious organization are preserved from the rude hands of the ragman and the junkman, so long will the pledge of Col. T. ALLSTON Brown remain as a memorial of his intermittent but polished interference in the politics of this town. The amiable OLIVER SUMNER TEALL will guide the Enrollment Committees of the future to the glass case in which Col. Brown's precious document will be kept for the admiration of young reformers yet unshorn. "He was the greatest terest in municipal affairs that he voted every seventeen years. Eighteen hundred and ninety wasn't his year for voting, but he was good enough to send us this pledge. He went into the country on election day, I think, but his heart was in the cause. He was the type of reformer which we ought to honor and emulate, and the People's Municipal League was justly proud of him."

It is evident that politicians have underestimated the importance of the Society for the Consumption of Postage Stamps. If it Is to receive assistance from men who have the powerful political following and influence and the profound knowledge of municipal politics attaching to a gentleman who votes once in seventeen years, it must be as formidable as it is modest.

Chicago Out of Site.

To read our esteemed Chicago contemporaries now is to hear much windy suspiration of forced breath and to feel against one's face a bitter spray of tears. The Chicogo Herald tries to control the convulsive twitchings of its intellectual countenance and speak up like a little man. "Congress has said that there shall be a World's Fair in Chicago, and from its decision there is no appeal. In spite of all drawbacks and embarrassments, Chicago is prepared to carry out the wishes of the people." So it appears that Chicago didn't want the Fair, but it was forced upon her by Congress. The American people punished her for her overbounding merit by making her have the Fair, willy nilly. If she refuses, what means will Congress take to coerce her? Would such refusal be equivalent to an overtact of rebellion? Apparently the constitutional lawyers in Cook county have given an opinion that Chicago must hold a World's Fair in 1893, unless she is willing to plant her grand, majestic feet upon the Constitution and the Congress of the United States. Moodily, but full of high resolution, the Windy City blows wherever it listeth and longs for a site, and there shall none be given to it. "Bix months have passed," growls the Chicago Herald, "and we are not one inch pearer a Fair site than we were when the President signed the bill." Gile is wearing on you, and the cocky chipperness of six months ago has passed into doleful dumps. Yet be of good cheer, Chicago. Consider the chastening and purifying effects of disappointment bravely borne Besides, Congress can't make you have the Fair if you don't want it. Pass it along. Doubtless Kalamazon will be glad to have it, and is better able to take care of it. Weep not sweet queen, for trickling tears are vain." Did it lose its toy? Let Kalamazeo have it, and don't worry any more. Our once philosophical contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, breaks into ironical laughter more painful than tears:

above the submerged lands of the outer barbor, and there is every prospect that they will continue long to do so. The President of the Illium's Central does not throw himself into the arms of the Fair directors and sigh out in meek surrender: 'The lake front is yours.' The Ferrelary of War does not know what he can de But will society look on such a series of | about filling the harbor, and is inclined to refer the

"The placed waters of Lake Michigan still undulate

matter to Congress and a Board. That means postonement to the next cent try."

Isn't the next century long enough for you to wait before you hold the Pair ? Do you want to wait until 2000 and something? It is not your fault if the take front site will not do, and "as for Jackson Park, it is not settled yet whether there will be enough dry land there for the Exposition dove to find a resting place for its feet."

Perhaps the CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is studying geography with his egg this morning who will yet lead an expedition of ilseovery to Chicago and reveal to her enraptured eyes a site for the World's Fair of 2193. Until that adventurous spirit comes, Congress will not think of compelling Chicago to hold the Fair. She is now bellowing for a pos sto. Give her a site for the World's Fair, and she will move the world. Meanwhile she should not be too impatient or Kalamazoo too greedy.

Fresh Ground For Hope.

We confess that the time seemed to be past in which there remained the least hope for such a wholesome confession as this from the Buffalo Courier, one of the boss architects of Democratic disaster in 1888. Our esteemed contemporary finds occasion in the joy of the present for this humble revelation concerning the past:

"Democrats felt very blue over their defeat in 189 but since then they have been luving seeans of fun with the ether fellows."

This is the first time, we believe, that any CLEVELAND or Disaster Democrat has acknowledged that the campaign of 1888 had been anything but satisfactory in the high est degree. They had had a grand old political riot, and all the fun in it was theirs, and they liked it. The idea of establishing the Democracy in control of the Federal Government didn't amount to a flip flap compared to the ecstasy to be found in an educational campaign. That was what they were after, and no other desire rose into sufficient importance to cloud the joy of their gratification.

Of course, if they actually felt blue over their overthrow of the Democracy, they may now incline to look upon that party's restoration as the most serious purpose of the next national election.

Humility, confession, repentance, are the first steps in reform.

An ominous sign must be reported as ound in the New York Times, in the form of this statement: "Mr. McKay's letter on the condition of free trade

abor in England elected Mr. HARRISON." The adoption of this view in place of its old absurdity indicates that the Times is preparing to bring the fatal support of mugwumpry to the regular Democratic nomination of 1892. Were it not that all other developments fill

somewhat discouraged. For President in 1892, Hon. JAMES E. CAMP-Better rely upon a candidate who can count upon carrying his State in a Presidential year.

them with hope, the Democrats might be

All ideas new in the world belong to all the

We suppose that the grand scramble will now begin. This revolutionary revelation by the Republic suggests the only explanation why hitherto the distribution of ideas was such that some persons had more than others. How else could that be accounted for except by general ignorance that we all own all there is?

Considerable interest attaches to a statement despatched from Texas to the Atlanta Convention to meet on Sept. 3 will declare against that State crushing notion, a railway commission. "The Republicans will probably poll a stronger vote than ever before " says the correspondent, "as the railway commission is meeting with much opposition.

In the matter of the next Republican Guber natorial candidate for Texas, as between the two aspirants, Judge BELL and the Hon, WEB STER FLANAGAN, all admirers of frank and straight talking will be for FLANAGAN.

New York, Aug. 16. - Warnen Miller, who felloutside the breattworks "has no following if left a bis own resources - Cincinnati Enquires.

banner waves on high. Shall the epitaph on Chicago's Fair be, Though lost to site to memory dear"? No. No.

THE VOLUNIEER PIREMEN. A Report Criticising President Irish for

WATERTOWN, Aug. 20 .- The convention of the State Firemen's Association was continued here this morning. The committee appointed yesterday to investigate and report upon the charges against President George W. Irish made a report that astonished that gentleman's friends in the association. In reference to the charge that the President was attempting to run the association in the interest of Gov. Hill, they found more or less ground for complaint and recommended that a resolution be adopted by the convention cautioning the members or officers against any action which

members or officers against any action which can be construed into an attempt to control the association in anybody's interest except that of the volunteer firemen of the State. The resolution to this effect embedied in the report was unanimously adopted without debate.

The charges against air. Irish were pressed by ex-President of the Association Frank M. Baker of Owego, who is a Republican and very close to Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Irish was very active in support of Mr. Danforth for State Treasurer last year, and it was out of this that the charges grew.

W. H. Cole of Watertown and Charles S. Rogers of Hudson were the candidates for President of the association. Mr. Rogers was elected, receiving 193 votes. The election of all other officers was deferred until Thursday to allow the delegates to join in an excursion among the Thousand Islands this afternoon.

The Unauthorized Use of Archbishop Cor-

rigan's Name.
To the Editor of the Sus—Sir: I have seen a cironlar of the "People's Municipal League" in which the name of the Most Reversad Archbishop Corrigan is published as one of a "committee of clergymen." The Most Reverend Archbishop is in Europe, as is well known to the managers of this league. He has never been consulted, and this unwarranted use of his name without his knowledge or consent is an action which I have no fitting words to characterize.

I only dealer the public to know the true facts of this unauthorized use of the name and influence of a dis-tinguished clitzen. I know nothing of the "Municipal Lasgue," but surely the use of the names of eminent sentlemen without their consent will not help their canes. Thomas S. Paneros, Vicar General. Br. Ann's Chunce, New York. Aug. 10

Even the Seythe Santh Was Not Perfect. From the Buston Herald. Spainoristh, Aug 16. The first patent taken out on a scythe snath since 1857 has been secured by William H. Dodge of Lanex.

Philadelphia Brightening Up.

From the Patiadelphia Secord. A Chinaman toting a watermelon with an elate air brightened kinth strest yesterday. Even the Chestaut Crop Falls.

From the Albany Etgress.

Chestinat trees blossomed finely, but the blossoms have left no sets behind them. The Coming Husband Won't Have to Hire. From the St. Phui Giobe.

The typewriter is likely to be introduced in the public schools as a part of the course.

New Application of Hypnotism, Bunting-Let me see if I can hypnetice you, Larkin. Larkin—Go ahead. Bunting (after a few passes)—At noon to-morrow you rill hand me the \$20 you berrowed. Larkin (coming to suddenly) - This is easyring a joke

Quite So. "He paid his fare with a lead hickel." "A case of falque in semmibus

THE THREE NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

Their Size, Guns, Armor, Speed, and Cont Endurance, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. - When Secretary Tracy issued his circular on the lat of July inviting proposals to construct the three battle ships provided for by the present Congress, further details were promised for the information of bidders. The prompiness with which the ca'l was published and the general plans were announced, after the authorization, especially considering the amount involved, it being \$12,000,000 for the three vessels, exclusive of armament, and \$2,750,000 more for the 7,300ton cruiser, was surprising and unprecedent-The result will be to advance correspond-

ingly the time of their completion. The act provided that the three vessels should each have about 8.500 tops displacement. The actual plans contemplate about 9,000 tons displacement, with the same limit of cost, which is \$4,000,000 each, exclusive of armament and speed premiums. This will allow a length of 832 feet on the load water line, an extreme beam of 69 feet, and a mean draught of 24. The hull is to be of steel, unsheathed, with bracket framing and double bottom from armor shelf to armor shelf fore and aft.

The armor at the water line is a belt of steel seven feet in breadth and eighteen inches thick. with an added 1% inches behind the wood backing. The transverse armor at the ends of the belt will be fourteen in hes thick, while from the belt to the main deck there is 5%nch armor on the side, backed by a broad bunker of coal. A curved 3-inch armored deck extends fore and aft from the ends of the water-line belt over the engines and boilers, its edges meeting the ship's sides below the water line. Above this deck come the heavy redoubts and barbette turrets, protecting the loading positions of the guns. It is clear, therefore, that these vessels are to be heavily armored, in

the true modern sense.

The battery of each vessel will mark a great The battery of each vessel will mark a great advance over anything yet attempted in our navy, consisting of four 13-inch, four 8-inch, and four 6-inch breech-loading rides. The 13-inch guns will be in barvette terrets. 17 inches thick, and with the armor inclined so as to offer a resistance of 19 inches to horizontal fire. The barbettes and shields of the 8-inch guns will be six inches thick, and those of the 6-inch guns four inches thick. The secondary batteries will include twenty-eight guns, consisting of twenty e-pounder and six 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two Gallings. Twelve torpesions will be carried.

batteries will include twenty-eight guns, consisting of twenty e-pounder and six I-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two vailings. Twelve for perioes will be carried.

The speed will be atleast fifteen knots, maintained for four consecutive hours, and produced by twin screw triple-expansion engines of 7,000 indicated horse power under natural draught and 8,000 under forced draught. At least 400 tons of coal will be carried, and the act of Congress requires a coal endurance of about 5,000 knots at the most economical rate of speed. There will be a single military mast, with tw. tops, and there will be an armored conning tower. The bids for these yeasels may be on plans provided by the Navy Department or on those submitted by the bidder.

Not less interesting in its way is the protected cruiser of 7,300 tons in which speed is the chief object aimed at. Although the act of Congress calls for the veryhigh rate of twenty-one knots. Chiof Englineer Melville has been planning to secure twenty-two knots, although only twenty-one will be guaranteed by the contractor. For this purpose no less than 20,000 horse power, or much more than double what is required of the new battle ships, will be needed. Coll bollers have been thought of for a part of her boiler equinment, and the new device of three screws, each connected with a separate triple-expansion origine, as in some of the latest French and italian ships is relied upon to aid in producing the expected speed. The chief protection for this vessel, in addition to its great supply of coal, which is 700 tons, arranged in bunkers so as to shipsil the ma-interpy will be an armored deck of about four inches maximum thickness. The a marnanet of this cruiser is inferior to that of some smaller but less sailt vessels, the main tous the sailer but less sailt vessels, the main battery consisting only of 1000 four 6-inch rifled breechloaders and eight 4-inch rand-fire guns. Like the three battle ship, and the two other large vessels recently contracted for she will have a beit of woodit

PLANS ALMOST READY.

Formal Protest Against the Removal of the Remains of Gen, Grant, In the absence of Gen. Coilis, who was ill, Col. F. M. Knox presided at vesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association. A letter was received from the architects who are preparing de-

Marror, The members of the Grant Monument Association deploys the recent action in the menute of the United States, which if carried to an end, would reside in the removal of the remains of tien. Grant from the apol appreciably him, delicated by the city of New York, and accepted by his family as his fluid resting place, and York, and accepted by his family as his fluid resump place, and
Whereas, This committee would respectfully call attention to the fact that as the remains of Gen. Grant were formally and finally interred at hiveraide Park under most impressive and soleann ceremonies, the President of the United States and the Army and Navy officially assisting it woold seem that the people of the entire country would look upon any effort tending to the removal of the remains as a description of the grave of den. Grant therefore, be it Resover. That this committee, in the name of the Grant Youthnell Association and in behalf of the project fits what each city of New York, solemnly project the rate and city of New York, solemnly project the state and city of New York and the state and city of Ne The committee adjourned, not to meet again until September.

PROBIBITION AND POPULATION.

The Devastation of Iowa.

A rough estimate of the population of a number of Western States has been given out by the Census Bureau. In ten years Missouri gains 500,300: Illinois will exhibit a great increase; Minnesota and Nebraska show a phenomenal growth, which it is estimated will equal 500,000 each, and South Dakota leaps from almost nothing to 340,000.
What of the great State of Iowa, situated centrally among those vigorous commonwealths? What of Iowa, whose lettle prairies from Keokuk to the Ialls of the Stoux, from Fremont to Allamakee, invite immigration by

from Keokuk to the lails of the Stoux, from Fremont to Aliamakee, invite inmigration by their riciness? Have her marvelons loams and her int pasturages, her trivial debt, her rising manufactories, her admirable system of free schools, added her in the march of progress and enabled her to keep equal pace with her prosperous neighbors on every side? Is she still tenth in rank as a State, or, considering her norable situation, has she gone up higher? Not one State contiguous to low has lailed to feel the thrill of material expansion of which the loast in growth may be proud.

What of lows?

thrill of material expansion of which the loast in growth may be broud.

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What of lowa?

Five years ago the State of Iowa contained 1.753.980 inhabitants, it was a prospering commonwealth, Since 1880 it had added 180.000 to its United States census population of 1.624.615. The measure of yearly growth had even been curinited, but still growth was there. Now we find this great is tate in 1809 with 300.000 fewer people than it had five years ago: it has 185,285 less population to the State in the Union whose growth exhibits such a result, and there is but one other whose statistics of population for 1800 will be even in a measure as disappointing and injurious, that other State being it ansas.

The student of effects need not seek far for the cause of this surprising record. It stands out plainly upon the face of the statute books. Proscription has dealt to low a blow such as neither drouth, nor bank, nor devastating storms, nor scarcely war, would have been able to give. Three hundred thousand penels have left the ktate within five years. Two hundred thousand more good citizens who would in the natural course of things, have setted in the state during those five years, have passed through it or bave gone around it, or have stopped short of its borders. Missouri and Himols and Minnesons or Bouth Dakota and Nebraska bave theul.

Prohibition has cost the State of Iowa an average—including what she had and lost and what she would have bad without prohibition—of more than 2.000 norulation a week during a period of 250 weeks!

There is a record for the prohibitionlists to contemplate with prole if they can.

Fortunate indeed is it that the rise of the Democracy and the reasuationing of common sears among the pepe of that noble State now bids fair by a repeal of the prohibition restrict turn heakward the tide of emigration from a commonwealth not free.

Mr. Heapeck's Quatrata.

THE FORCE BILL Parther Consideration of Its Nature and

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Republicans in Congress could not have touched State pride in a more tender and sensitive spot than they have by the proposed Federal Election bill. The State pride which has thus been touched is not that which arrogates to itself an undue independence of Federal authority. It is the pride which every enlightened citizen feels in his local and domestic rights. Every such man is perfectly aware that there are Federal rights and powers which are paramount to those of the States; but he is accustomed to look to the Constitution for the nowers in the exercise of which Congress can exert a supremacy. He knows that in this matter of the elections of Senators and Represchtatives in Congress his own State Legislature is the primary authority, and that Congress has only a secondary authority, which is to be exercised in the event that a Stare has no system by which its people can be represented. He knows, too, that people of his own and of every other State are perfectly competent to secure honest elections, in which every person qualified to vote shall have an opportunity to do so, so far as State laws and regulations can give it to him. The natural and constant antagonism of political parties may always be relied upon to secure his rights to every qualified voter; for they watch each other at the polls with unceasing vigilance, because it is only by so doing that they can expect to carry the political principles which they profess into the administration of public affairs.

But there are a great many men everywhere who, whether attached to one or the other of the political parties, will never consent that elections shall be brought under the absolute control of the party that happens for the time being to wield the power of the Federal Government. They will consent to the exercise of all the power that belongs to the Federal Government under the Constitution, but not to the exercise of one jot more. This would be to surrender the Constitution to the arbitrary interpretration of men who seek to exercise powers that are incompatible with the rights of the States and of their people.

It has been for many years a complaint of a certain section of the Republican party that at elections in some of the States of the Union individuals who have a perfect right to vote are prevented from voting, by moral or physical intimidation, obstruction of the polis, and various means of practically depriving men of the elective franchise. So far as this may be true, it is to be remedied, not by the interference of Congress, but by the States themselves. If a State takes no measures to prevent it, it is not for Congress to step forward and correct the evil, unless Congress is authorized by the Constitution, in the case of an election of persons who are to represent the State in the Federal Legislature, to create a machinery of its own, to deter individuals from obstructing other individuals in the exercise of the right of voting. I have known it to be arbecause it is an exercise of the power to keep the Federal Government alive, which is a power that every one admits to belong to the Governbeen this: Freedom of election, to the extent of the laws which regulate the elective franchise, is essential to the working of all our institutions. If a part of the people in any State. whatever their "tate laws may be, so conduct themselves toward another part as to virtually deprive the latter of the elective franchise, it is an evil that may go on until an oligarchy becomes the sole governing power; and in order, and as the Federal Government is concerned.

comes the sole governing power; and in order, a in a sthe Federal Government is concerned, to prevent the Government irom being entirely transformed in its character and finally overthrown, congress, at least in the election of Representatives in its own body, may legislate to prevent this result.

This argument, plausible as it may sound—and it has been plausibly advanced. I am aware, by uddelf authority—is entirely unsound. It confounds the authority which Congress may exercise over the State regulations of certain elections with the authority of the States to prevent their own elitzens from doing a wrong to others of their fellow citizens. The former is, in a limited sense, and in a certain contingency, within the constitutional power of Congress. The latter belongs exclusively to the States and if they omit to do what they ought to do in regard to such individual wrongs, it is not for Congress to assume the right to do it. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to yest in Congress to assume the right to do it. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to yest in Congress a power to do what the States ought to do in preventing a part of their citizens from injuring another part, they never would have framed article I, section 4 of the Constitution as they did. They would have provided that in the elections of Senators and lepresentatives in Congress the Federal legislature which these elections were to be held. Instead of doing this, they empowered Congress, in case, any State should not be represented in the Federal legislature at all, to take steps to have it represented.

I am not one of those who desire to see the Republican party lose its hold upon reflecting and enlightened men. Although I would prefer to see their Permocratic oupcnents in the full coasession of the Government, I can look

steps to have it represented.

I am not one of those who desire to see the Republican party lose its hold upon redecting and onlightened men. Although I would prefer to see their Democratic opponents in the full possession of the Government, I can look forward to a different result with perfect composure, provided that result is not attained by straining or perverting the Constitution. Here is now a scheme designed expressly to secure and preserve the control of the Government by the Republicans. Aside from what every one knows to be the motive of the bill, its provisions show that such is the design. The most ingenious means are devised for making as many cases of contested elections as possible. The party that holds a majority in the House of Representatives will never seat a Democratic whose election is contested. We shall have contested elections of Presidential electors brought about by the same means and in all such eases the Democratic electors will be decided to have received a minority of votes.

The same game can be played by the Democratic party, if by any miracle they should succeed in obtaining a majority in the two Houses of Congress, after this bill has become a law. But with this bill enacted into a law, and with the present Republican majority in both Houses, it is difficult to see how anything short of a mira-le will again put the Democratic possession of political cover. This is a very serious consideration for the recipie of the United States, who will find themselves in such a situation that they cannot, however much they may desire it, change the political character of the Federal tiovernment, Whether it is an evil or a good to have the Government administered by a party, it is too late now to resort to any other mished of constituting our rulers. It is therefore of the utmost consequence to keep all elections of persons who are to represent the people of the States in any part of that Government in the hands of their populations and the constitution which is each of the Cinited States and

or have stopped short of its borders. Missoir and Illinois and Minuscota or Bouth Dakota and Nebraska have them.

Prohibition has cost the State of Iowa an average—including what she had and lest and what she would have had without prohibition—of more than 2000 population a week during a period of 200 weeks.

There is a record for the prohibitionists to contemplate with pride if they can.
Fortunate indeed is it that the rise of the Democracy and the reawakening of common sense among the period of 100 keeks.

Mr. Hompeck's Quatrata.

Money is a nester thing.

A fact which nature balks it should be classed as faminins.

It should be classed as faminins.

Because, you know, it talks.

The Appropriate Color.

Architect—Have you any suggestions for the study.

Mr. Quickrich—Only that it must be brown. Great thing can be in the correct and in both instances the laws of tongress wore held to be volt. Since them it has vigorous discent by Justices Clifford and Field, and although the Bupreme Court was at that time and still is composed of a majority of Republican Judges, this question is not to be considered as finally settled. Now that a bill is likely to become a law which makes more glained that the barrene Court was at that time and still is composed of a majority of Republican Judges, this question is not to be considered as finally settled. Now that a bill is likely to become a law which makes more glained the unconsitutional character of these autional that the barrene Court was at that the support of the prohibition and the proposed of a majority of Republican Judges, this question is not to be considered as finally settled. Now that a bill is likely to become a law which makes more glain is the incomposed of a majority of Republican Judges, this question is not to be considered as finally settled. Now that a bill is likely to become a law which makes more glain to the prohibition as the final proposed of a majority of Republican Judges, this question is not to be considered as finally settled. Now that a bill

rule of the Senate Hmiting debate, is highly probable. If it goes over to the next session Senators will hear from their constituents remonstrances so strong and so plain that a majority if them will not vote for it. Assuming that the bill will become a law, it is a noteworthy fact; at pearly all the Circuit Judges are Republicans. It is not probable that any of them will decline to act as the law will require of them. But the acts of the officers whom they appoint can be made the subject of a judical test, which will settle the validity of their appointment, ust as was done in 1878, under the first Federal Election law, which is now embedied in the Revised Statutes. Some State Legislature should provide for the expenses and conduct of the appropriate judicial proceeding, because the State authority over elections will be subverted if this bill becomes a law.

Aug. 5. Grouge Ticknon Curtis.

PENNSYLVANIA PROBIBITIONISTS.

They will Name a Ticket as Cheerfully as Though They Expected to Win. HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.-The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania are beginning to feel like members of a political party, and while they may not succeed in making themselves felt as a party for years to come they are here in enormous numbers, going through the motions of nominating a State ticket with just as much hope of its success as the older parties manifest. There are not many politicians among the Prohibitionists in this State, but they are beginning to catch on to some of the clever tricks of the politicians, and the prayer meeting and song-service conventions of the party will likely become a thing of the past ing each county from ten to fifteen delegates to the State Convention, without regard to the number of votes cast, will be changed tomorrow, and hereafter the representation will

the Democratic and Republican parties. As it is now there are 650 delegates in the Convention to-day, and one of them, a ciergyman, moved to allow all the Prohibitionists in the hall the privilege of debate, and also to vote except on the nominations of candidates, The ministers, the deacons, and the laymen looked wise enough when this motion was made, and it was about to be passed when one of the bright young delegates from Philadelphia excitedly jumped to his feet and deciared that the gentleman's motion was a sort of a dynamite bomb. The only thing it excepted was the non-delegates from voting on nominations, but it permitted them to vote on anything else. Under this motion the Hon. Matthew Stanies Quay, if he were in this vicinity, could bring 500 Republicans into this Convention and adopt a high-license plank, (Great laughter).

be fixed by the same principle which governs

laughter.)

He was opposed to it and the motion was not passed. The only decorations in the Opera House where the Convention is held are three musia bannerr, which are doing double duty, from the lact that they were used on trains carrying the delegates to this city. The banners are conspicuously hung and bear these inscriptions:

"The saloon, corrupt politicians, and liquor parties must go."

parties must go "To make enforce, and keep enforced pro-hibition laws we must have a Prohibition party."

"A vote for licensed party candidates makes
the vot-r equally responsible with the man
who sells."

"A vote for licensed party candidates makes the vot-r equally responsible with the man who sella."

Every county in the State is represented for the first time in the history of the party. Many old men are among the delegates, and in commenting on the make-up of the Convention, Chairman Stevens said he was proud that 40 per cent. of the delegates had never before attended a convention. Ex-Judge Briggs of Philadelphia, in a short speech, said he had faith in the belief that a larger Probiblition vote would be poiled this year than ever before.

State Chairman Stevans said: "The Problem

before.
State Chairman Stevens said: "The Prohibition people are not nearly so lonesome as they used to be. This was not a campaign against Delemater or Pattison, but against the principles of the parties they represent. The Prohibition speaker who goes into the sanvass to vilify either of these candidates does not represent his own party." He advocated a campaign of education to win. Instead of sending large amounts of money to Africa we should spead it for good in rum-cursed America.

Judge Campbell of Fayetts and Prolessor Patton of Lancaster also made addressea. The candidates will be named to-morrow morning. The ticket will probably be;
Governor, the Hoc. C. W. Miller, Franklin, Venango county; Lieutenant Governor, Henry P. West, Philadelphia; heeretary of Internal Affaira. Agib. Rickets, Wilkesbarre. In the event of fillier declining, W. W. Hague of Tidlout, Warren county, will probably be named for first place. State Chairman Stevens said : " The Prohibi-

Minnespolls Editors Shouldn't Make Plans

for Gov. Hill. Gov. Hill's announcement that he will not be able to find the time to visit Minneapolis this fall is the source of great disappointment to the Democrats of Minnesota. The papers of Minneapolis had printed as a fact within a few days that the Governor was extected, though the committee at that time had received his declination and expressions of regret. The publications included a circumstantial and particular account of the Governor's parity, which, it was said, would number fifteen.

It is a long time since New York has been treated to such a dance of flames as was witnessed on Sunday evening at the burning of the Lion Brewery stables. Showers of sparks swept over the upper part of Central Park, bringing the rocks and trees and the old powder house out into full relief and against the centre of the fire the dag on the roof of the summer garden waved defiantly. Ten thousand small boys and girls from Harlem formed part of the immense crowd which watched the configration and three sharp showers failed to disperse them. The girls returned home with draggied skirts shortly before midnight and the boys made their appearance an hour later, wet to the skin. but triumphantly happy. All day long Monday a crowd of these wrohing of both sexes were gived to the railings on either side of the rulins, watching eagerly the exhu-mation of baif roasted carcasses of horses and their transfer to ambulances. The sight sickened some of their elders, but the little enes thought the entertainment vastly fine and went home with increased appetites.

In these warm summer evenings a rat hunt is the favortice amusement with the doctors and attendants quartered at the public institutions on Ward's Island. Eversince the city established a Potter's Field here (and the emigration authorities still have a well-filled cemetery at the northern end; the gray pests have mul-tiplied, and in later years the garbace dumps have sup-plied food to their swarming thousands. In some places the bluffs are honeycombed with villages of rodents and the endless catacombs dur by the industri ous little animals are marvels of architecture. Three or four young doctors armed with stout sticks and with a souple of dogs in their train, will easily bag sixty or seventy head of same in an evening and in the light of the full moon the sport is most exhibitating.

The rate are wary and daraclous, but the dogs are to
the manner born, and they understand the ways of the artful dedgers of the dum; a These dogs are of a variety of breeds mostly native to the Island, and their grip of a rat means sudden death. They answer to the names of Butcher Jerry, Nigger, and sport, and the patriarch offihe gang, a little Scotch terrier named Sandy, still oversees operations by day, but insists that his night slumbers shall be undisturbed. It is not permitted to visitors to remain on the Island over night, but if any of the boys has a pull with the Commissioners and can obtain permission to go there on a moonist night for a rat bunt, he can promise himself as much fun and as wild sport as on a 'coon hunt in the heart of the Bius

The recent ocean race between the Teutonic and the City of New York was not without its parallel in the days of our grandiathers. Philip Hone, who then kept house and entertained royally on Broads sy opposite the City Hall, writes in his diary under date of Aug 81, 1837, that "the ocean has, by the accuracy of most catakil, been almost converted into a railway or turn-pike road. Then he proceeds to prove his proposition by a practical demonstration, and cars that the packet ships South America, Capt. Barstow, and Garrick, Capt. Robinson, sailed from New York on July 1, and entered the Mercey together after a floor run of eighteen days. The two ships were in sight of each other for Zikil out of the disks miles between New York and Liverpost" and this fact, which Mr. Hone thinks "worthy of note," is at this distance a macuificent specimen of the fine seamanahip of a period whose picturesqueness has been blotted out by coal steam, twin scrows, and the

The First Telegraph Superintendent. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In column entitled Electrical. in issue of Tax Fus of the 18th just, there appeared a paragraph containing the assertion that I. D. Reid was the first relegraph superintendent the 1. D. Reid was the first relegraph superintegment the winds ever as w.

Fermit me to correct the sintement. Frof. S. P. B. Storse was the superintendent and mitation Affect of the second to the superintendent of the color relegrable the ever constructed, and was appointed as such the Secretary of the Treasury, uniter whose direction had been placed the disposition of the 5-dio appropriated by Aut of Congress to construct the line, that extending from Washington to Baitimore

Mossistows, Aug. 19.

Not This Mr. Montague Marks. To run Entron or Tun Sta-Sir in consequence of the ebituary notice of my nametake in New York let-ters of condolevce are being sent to my wife and ana-

to te inquiries are being made by my friends. Fray be so kind as to meke it known through your widely circulated journal that it is not the undersigned or any relative of his whose death was announced in your columns. Morraque Muse. Editor of the Art Amostur. What Greek, Marragement Figs. 2. L.

COREA WANTS NEW YORK MONEY. China Warns Our Capitalists Against Lending it to Her.

The Chinese Consul of this city, Mr. Shing Woon, yesterday called a Sun reporter into his office at 26 West Ninth street and said "I am in receipt of a despatch from the Chinese Minister at Washington calling my attention to the fact that a loan of \$1,500,000 is being negotiated in this city for the Corean Government, and requesting me to make a

statement in regard to it, so far as it concerns

China, I consider THE SUN to be the best

medium to reach the people.

"Corea occupies an exceedingly peculiar posttion in respect to foreign nations. She is a tributary of China, and yet, during the last few years, she has made treaties with foreign nowers and has sent embassies to foreign courts like any other independent State. According to the usage of Western nations countries that are dependencies of another manage only their internal affairs, and have to look to their internal affairs, and have to look to
the central Government for the protection of
their interests abrond. The case is a little
different in regard to the tributaries of China.
They frequently exercise those rights which
are regarded by Westen nations as inesparable from independent sove eights. As long as
they acknowledge featity to the Emperor, Coina
seldem interferes. Now, it there is a country
which China can clearly call her tributary,
that country is Corea. The Coreans themselves have from time immemorial recognized
this claim. But the conflict of usages between
China and other countries re ders it difficult
in the highest degree to determine the status
of Corea among the nations. The correspondence between the Chinese Legation at Washington and the Foreign Office at Feking on
this subject, as well as that between the State
Department and the American Legation at
Peking, is vouminious. It is, perhaps, sufficient just to mention the fact that cablegrams
alone have stood the Chinese Government in
over \$100,000. The matter is still far from teing settled to the satisfaction of all parties yet,
and grave questions constantly arise from it.
This American loss is one of them.

"In order to rai-e this large sum of money
Corea is doubtless willing to offer tempting
terms to American capitalists. But whether
she is able to redeem her pledges is another
question. The only security which the Corean
Government has to give is the customs revence. But China will hardly allow that to be
touched, as she has a lien upon it on account
of coney lont in the past, Corea is a boor
country in the first place, With the limited
resources at her command she has all along
experienced more or less difficulty in meeting
the ordinary extenditures of Government. If
she allows herealt now to be burdened with a
heavy foreign debt besides, she may find it impossible to meet all her limancial engagementa,
in that case a great how will be set up by her
orediors. In all probability she will be forced
to go into national the central Government for the protection of their interests abroad. The case is a little

BRICK MADE DEARER BY THE BOYCOTE.

The Walking Belogates Say that to Just What the Manutacturers Wanted The Board of Walking Delegates of the build-

ing trades who instituted the boyeott against the brick manufacturers at Verplanck's Point. tie up all their yards until the boycott should be raised, say they will fight it out if it takes all winter. There is no doubt, however, that the summary action of the manufacturers astonished the delegates.

"Do I think the boycotters will let up?" said a commission dealer in bricks yesterday. "Of course they will. They have to get their bread day by day. We have got one loaf laid away. We can go off on a vacation. We can see the sights at Saratoga. Of course it is a disastrous thing for us, but I think the walking delegates

will yield before the manufacturers give in." "The scarolty in brick," said Issae E, Heag land, who was one of the committee appointed to confer with the manufacturers and try was first noticeable yesterday. It is more

"was first noticeable resterday. It is more noticeable to-day, and the necessity will increase day by day until in a week the market will be practically peals atricken. As for the dealers, it will be impossible for them to fulfil their contracts with the builders; but the builders are liberal-minded, and will not push matters, I think, when they understand the situation. Mr. Hoagland said that it was too late for new yards to start up this season. The yards in this yielnity have to close by the first of November.

Secretary Van Valen of the Building Materials Exchange and also of the Association of Dealers in Building Materials, and there are thirty members of the latter association in New York and vicinity to be affected by the situation. Then on the floor of the Building Materials Exchange. he said, "we have dealers in comman, lime, laths, plaster, and lumber, all of whom might almost as well close up their bushness if brick is to be kept from this market."

The walking delegates say that the action of the manufacturers is merely a dodge to raise the price of brick and to drive some of the small dealers out of the market. Brick has already advanced about 25 cents a thousand, and dealers say it will probably go up a dollar a thousand within a few weeks. The supply is even now cractically cut off compared with the vast amount demanded if the dealers are to fulfil their contracts. They will be satisfied, under the circumstances, if they can do that, for hardly any of them are entering into new contracts. All shirments will end at midnight on Friday. Boats loaded before that time will bring their cargoes in. There will be arrivals therefore throughout next week.

Rothschild and the Communists,

From the Obsonge Weses. During the revolutionary period in Paris in 1848 a committee of seven Communists called at the Rothschild establishment and demanded to see the famous banker. Rothschild appeared, as suave as you please. Pray be seated, gentlemen," said he; "and now what can I do for you."

"Rothschild," said the Chairman of the committee, "our time has come at last. The people are triumphant—the Commune is on top,"

"Rotheshild," said the Chairman of the committee, "our time has come at last. The people are triumphan;—the Commune is on top,"

"Good for the people—vive la Commune;" cried Rotheshild, giesfully.

"The time has come," continued the Chairman of the committee, "when each must share equally with his fellow clipen, we have been delegated to call upon you and inform you that you must share your enormous wealth with your countrymen."

you must share your enormous weath with your countrymen."

"If it is so decreed." said Rothschild. urbanely, "I shall cheerfully comply. At how much is my fortune estimated?"

"At 200,000,000 francs." replied the leader,

much is my fortune estimated?"

"At 200,000,000 francs." replied the leader, boldly.

And at what is the population of France estimated." asked Rothschild.

"We figure it 50,000,000," was the answer.

"Weil, then," said Rothschild. "It would appear that I owe each of my countrymen about 4 francs. Now, here, gentlemen," he continued, putting his hand in his pocket and producing a lot of sliver. "here are 28 francs for you. I have paid each or you, have I not! I lease give me your receipt therefor; and so, good day to you!"

The committee retired, and the Communa never pestered the wary financier again.

Lorse and Louise in Good Humor, From the Chicago News.

Two weeks ago the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise were returning to London from a four in the provinces. They occupied a compariment reserved for them in the express train. At one of the stations the ruth of passengers was so great that the cars filled unand many people could not find places. Thereupon the Marquis onened the door of his computation of four people.

"Beg your pardon, said the guard, "but the compariment is reserved, and leant admit any others."

"But I'll be responsible for the consequences, said the Marquis.

The sunrd was sorely puzzled. His orders were strict, and he didn't recognize the Marquis.

The sunrd was sorely puzzled. His orders were strict, and he didn't recognize the Marquis. "but I am the Marquis of Lorne, and my wife, the Princess Louise, where you card, smiling: "but I am the Marquis of Lorne, and my wife, the Princess Louise, where you loading the the Princess Louise, where you loading the the Princess Louise, where you loading the Princess Louise, where you loading the Princess Louise, where you loading tour of those passengers to this compartment."

Lovers Drowned in Each Ot er's Arms

From the Ean Prancisco Chromicis Tacoma, Aug. 13. Henry Waids and Misa Florence Hoffman were drowned in Assertion Lake, near Tacoma this afterneon while fishing. Waldo capared the boat while attempting to bait a hook. He kent on the surface with Miss Hoffman until exhausted, and then they sank in each other's arms, almost within reach of a rescuing party. They were bestrotted.

Father of Seventy-right Children.

From the Atlanta Constitution. Under favorable conditions, the reproduc-tive capacity of the negro is married as. The writer has known one polyganous negro, but escendionally vigorous, who catament to be the father of seventy-sight children. There are well attested instances in which negroes have given birth to thirty children.